

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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OPA ISSUES RETROACTIVE ADJUSTABLE PRICING ORDER

A retroactive adjustable pricing order to cover processors' sales and deliveries of packed fruits, vegetables and berries of the 1944 pack during the period of August 4 to September 20 has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

This action taken in Order 65 to Maximum Price Regulation 306, effective August 4, 1944, was necessary, OPA said, to correct inequities resulting from publication of reports indicating that adjustable pricing of the 1944 pack would be permitted after August 4. Actually, the adjustable pricing plan did not become effective until September 20.

In the meantime, numerous processors made sales and deliveries subject to adjustable pricing agreements with the buyers. Since such sales and deliveries made before September 20 are technical violations of pricing regulations, the processors have not been eligible to receive subsidy payments for which they are otherwise eligible.

Order 65 enables the processors to qualify to receive their subsidy payments. This order provides only for an upward adjustment of the processors' ceiling prices since it was not until September 20 that the regulation provided for downward adjustments as well as upward. Official text of the order follows:

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and in accordance with Maximum Price Regulation 306. It is ordered:

(a) That sales and deliveries of the packed food products covered by Maximum Price Regulation 306 of the 1944 pack may be made by processors to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, subject to an agreement between the buyer and seller, in such case, that the price shall be adjusted upward in accordance with action taken by the Office of Price Administration after delivery.

In any such sale the processor shall not invoice the goods at a price higher than the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery, nor shall he receive payment of more than that price until permitted by action taken by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) For each sale, of any product covered by Maximum Price Regulation 306, made under an adjustable pricing agreement during the period August 4

to September 20, 1944, the processor shall on or before December 28, 1944, supply each wholesaler and retailer who purchased from him under such contract with an invoice or other written notice, showing the price after action taken by the Office of Price Administration, unless prior to the issuance date of this order he has supplied such notice.

(c) This order shall apply only to sales and deliveries made from August 4 to September 20, 1944, under agreements of the kind described in paragraph (a) entered into during this period.

(d) This order may be revoked or amended at any time.

This order shall become effective as of August 4, 1944.

Refrigerator Cars Restricted

The Interstate Commerce Commission has restricted the use of refrigerator cars for the transportation of canned foods in certain portions of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, from 12:01 a.m. December 19, to 12:01 a.m. December 20. Areas affected include from Robstown, south on the Gulf Coast Line; from Alice, south on the Texas and New Orleans Line; and on points on the Texas-Mexico Line.

78th Congress Ends; Approves 1945 Farm Labor Appropriation

Approval by the President on December 16 of the Social Security payroll tax freeze and the President's intervention in the Senate controversy over nominations to the State Department, brought to a close the 78th Congress on December 19. In its last days, the Congress took final approving action on the farm labor program appropriation and the appointments to the Surplus Property Board.

The President stated that he "reluctantly approved" the payroll tax freeze at one per cent for 1945, and declared that "it will be incumbent upon the next Congress thoroughly to review the methods of financing" present social security benefits. At the same time he served notice that he will present "at an early date" to the next Congress, which will convene in January, 1945, "a comprehensive plan for broadening and improving the social security system."

Sugar Allotments Reduced by OPA; Some Canners Take Cut

Through the issuance of Amendment 2 to Second Revised Ration Order 3, effective January 1, 1945, the Office of Price Administration has provided for reduced allotments to most industrial sugar users beginning with the first quarter of 1945. The reductions will affect most industrial users of sugar. Sugar allotments to producers of bread, bakery and cereal products, however, will continue unchanged at 80 per cent of their 1941 use, and allotments to makers of pharmaceuticals will continue unchanged at 125 per cent of their 1941 use.

For all other classes of industrial users, with one exception, allotments of sugar are reduced from 80 to 70 per cent of their 1941 use.

The reduction, OPA said, is in line with first quarter allocations of sugar for civilian use as made by the War Food Administration. U. S. sugar inventories it was pointed out by WFA, are at a low level, with stocks on January 1 expected to be about 450,000 tons below those of a year earlier, and mill-

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The Congress, by accepting the recommendation of the House and Senate conferees on the First Supplemental Deficiency Bill for 1945, appropriated a total of approximately \$28,000,000 for the 1945 farm labor program. This appropriation will expire on December 31, 1945, and permits the 1945 program to be continued in substantially the same way as the 1944 program. The Senate rejected a small House appropriation and passed an appropriation for \$30,000,000 (see INFORMATION LETTER No. 1015, December 16, 1944, p. 8461). The conferees reduced this amount by \$2,000,000.

On December 16, the Senate approved the nominations of Colonel Edward H. Heller and Robert A. Hurley to the three-man Surplus Property Board. The President has not named an appointee for the third position on the Board.

Letter Mailed Day Earlier

Because of the unusually heavy volume of holiday printing and the three-day Christmas holiday which most printers in Washington are observing, the INFORMATION LETTER is going to press one day earlier this week and, therefore, will be mailed on Friday instead of Saturday, as is customarily done.

SUGAR ALLOTMENTS

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tary demands on merchant shipping during early 1945 are uncertain.

The exception is in allotments for producers of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butter, which will be 70 per cent of their 1944 use. These industrial users will no longer be granted "provisional allowances" of sugar, that is, allowances limited only by the number of units produced. Their 1945 allotment will be based on their use of sugar to make these items for civilians use during the corresponding quarters of 1944.

Fruit packers will continue to receive provisional allowances during the packing seasons beginning after December 31 so that their production will not be reduced, but their average use of sugar for each case of fruit packed is reduced from 100 per cent to 90 per cent of the quantity used during 1941. These allowances, as in the past, will be on the basis of the average amount of sugar used in 1941 per unit of all grades packed, expressed in numbers of cases containing 24 No. 2½ cans to the case.

Industrial users may apply for their allotments at the local War Price and Rationing Boards or District Offices where they are registered, beginning December 16, 1944.

Allotments of sugar to bakers and other producers of cereal products are being maintained at present levels at the request of the WFA. WFA has advised OPA that maintenance in 1945 of the present level of cereal product production is essential to the accomplishment of the national food program. WFA states that the nutritional basis for this level of allotment for cereal products is well established. Similarly, allotments for pharmaceuticals are being continued unchanged at 125 per cent of base period use, in order to meet the continued heavy demand for these health-sustaining products.

Since jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butters were in ample

supply, they were removed from rationing September 17. There is no need at this time of allowing an unlimited amount of scarce sugar for their production, OPA said.

When applying for an allotment for the first quarter of 1945, each industrial user producing jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butter must file a statement (OPA-Form R-315) with the OPA board or district office with which his industrial user establishment is registered. This statement must show the amount of sugar used at his establishment in each quarter of 1944 for producing such products. He is not to include any amount of sugar used in these products that he delivered to certain designated agencies, such as the Army and Navy, authorized to replace the sugar.

However, an industrial user producing these products may apply for his sugar allotment between December 15 and January 5, giving information regarding the amount used for the first three quarters of 1944, and he will be issued 50 per cent of his allotment. The remainder of the allotment and allotments for subsequent periods, will be issued only after he furnishes OPA with the required information covering his use in the fourth quarter of 1944, and has accounted for the sugar which he obtained during 1944 to make these products.

If he applies after January 5, he will still be required to furnish this information. However, in that event the allotment he receives will be reduced in proportion to the part of the allotment period which has expired on the day he applies. Text of amendment 3 to Second Revised Ration Order 3 follows:

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

The second Revised Ration Order 3 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3.6 (a) is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "Moreover he may not obtain a provisional allowance to make the products listed in Table VI for any period beginning on or after January 1, 1945."

2. Section 3.7 (f) is amended by inserting between the words "uses sugar" and "in any month" the words "obtained as a provisional allowance."

3. Section 3.7 (i) is revoked.

4. Section 3.8 (b) is amended by inserting in the first sentence between the word "sugar" and the words "for packing" the words "obtained as a provisional allowance."

5. Section 3.10 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) General. An industrial user may get a provisional allowance of sugar to manufacture canned or bottled soup which was rationed under Revised Ration Order 13 on September 16, 1944.

6. Section 3.18 is amended by adding Class 18 to the classes listed therein to read as follows:

18. Jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butters.

7. Section 3.22 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 3.22 An industrial user who produced jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, or fruit butters in 1944 may get an allotment. (a) An industrial user who during 1944 produced, in accordance with the provisions of this order, jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades or fruit butters for delivery to persons other than the agencies listed in sections 1.2 and 2.1 of General Ration Order 11 may obtain an allotment to produce these products.

He must, when he applies for his allotment for the first allotment period in 1945, but in any event not later than January 5, 1945 file with the Board or District Office with which his industrial user establishment is registered a statement on OPA Form R-315. It must show the amount of sugar he used in accordance with the provisions of this order at his establishment in each quarter of 1944 for the production of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades or fruit butters. (However, in reporting his use of sugar to make those products, he must exclude his use of sugar to make those products for agencies listed in sections 1.2 and 2.1 of General Ration Order 11.) If an industrial user applies for his allotment before January 5, 1945 he may give this information for the first three quarters of 1944 only.

(b) The Board (or District Office if he is registered there), shall amend the applicant's registration on Form R-1200 to include his use of sugar in each quarter of 1944 to make these products for persons other than those listed in sections 1.2 and 2.1 of General Ration Order 11. This use is considered his base period use.

(c) The Board (or District Office, if he is registered there) may not grant an industrial user more than 50% of his allotment to produce jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butters for the first period of 1945 and may not grant any allotments for subsequent periods to make these products unless he has given the information required in (a) for all quarters of 1944 and has accounted for the use of all sugar he obtained in 1944 as a provisional allowance to produce these products. Thus, a person was required under section 3.7 (f) to report monthly to the Office of Price Administration his use of sugar obtained as a provisional allowance to make jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and fruit butters. If he has used any such sugar to make these products, and has not reported such use to the

Office of Price Administration he must make such report before he can receive any further allotments for those products.

8. Section 19.1 is amended by amending Table II to read as follows:

TABLE II—CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Product.....	Size of unit.....	Maximum sugar allowance per unit in pounds for packing seasons not ending prior to July 31, 1943, and not beginning after Dec. 31, 1944.	Maximum sugar allowance per unit in pounds for packing seasons beginning after Dec. 31, 1944.
Each fruit.....	24/2½'s.....	100 percent of average quantity of sugar used per unit of all grades (converted into 24/2½'s) during 1941.	90 percent of average quantity of sugar used per unit of all grades (converted into 24/2½'s) during 1941.
Each fruit juice.....	Gallon.....	90 percent of average quantity of sugar used per unit of all grades during 1941.	90 percent of average quantity of sugar used per unit of all grades during 1941.

This amendment shall become effective December 16, 1944.

"Microanalysis of Food and Drug Products" is off Press

The Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency has just issued Food and Drug Circular No. 1, "Microanalysis of Food and Drug Products." This is a comprehensive treatise on plant sanitation, methods for the detection of different kinds of contaminants, etc. The book has many illustrations and diagrams. Although it was prepared primarily for use by the officials and analysts of the Food and Drug Administration, it is a valuable textbook on this broad subject, and every food technologist will want to provide himself with a copy of it.

The discussion given in this book may be considered to be an extension of Part I of the Manual of Microanalytical Methods, pertinent sections of which were reproduced and sent to canners. The detailed instructions for the examination of individual products are not given in this book. Copies of "Microanalysis of Food and Drug Products, Food and Drug Circular No. 1" may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for \$0.30 each (stamps not accepted).

FDA Manual is Amended

The Association has received from the Food and Drug Administration a copy of paragraphs 8 and 9 that are to be added to Part III of the General Statement in the Manual of Microanalytical Methods. These two paragraphs, which are listed below, should be added between page 11A and page 12.

8. *Silk bolting cloths.* Where the discs of silk bolting cloths are to be used these discs are best prepared by boiling the large squares of silk before cutting them into circles. Circles cut from unboiled silk quickly shrink and become misshapen. By first boiling the

Food Brokers Conference

The annual National Food Brokers Association Conference meeting has been scheduled for March 6 and 7 at the Palmer House in Chicago, Ill.

The civilian supply of canned corn from the 1944 pack is estimated at 17,800,000 cases, equivalent No. 2's, compared with the civilian supply from the 1943 pack of 22,800,000 cases.

The following report is based on reports from canners who packed about 88 per cent of the 1944 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Eastern States.....	Cases.....
Cream Style White.....	155,808
Cream Style Golden.....	941,251
Whole Grain Golden.....	362,647
Whole Grain White.....	77,875
Total Eastern.....	1,537,581
Western States.....	Cases.....
Cream Style White.....	730,571
Cream Style Golden.....	2,178,775
Whole Grain Golden.....	3,464,373
Whole Grain White.....	96,158
Total Western.....	6,469,777
Total United States.....	8,007,358

Methods of Growing Georgia Tomato Plants are Discussed

Methods of improving production and handling of Georgia's 7,000 acres of tomato seedlings, so important to growers of the crop and canners in many States, were discussed on December 19 at a conference in the State Capitol Building, Atlanta, called by Dr. C. H. Alden, Director of the Georgia State Department of Entomology.

The Conference was attended by canners, plant scientists, and seed officials from a dozen States and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as well as by Georgia State officials and tomato plant growers. Complaints of buyers regarding tomato plant growing and shipping practices and of plant growers regarding buying practices and handling of plants at destination were discussed.

A Policy Committee was appointed consisting of plant growers, research scientists, canners, and regulatory officials. The report of the Committee will be made in January to the Director of the Georgia State Department of Entomology, who promised to mimeograph the report and make it available to those interested. The Policy Committee will endeavor to reflect in its report the expressed opinions of the Conference on the many subjects discussed relating to improvements needed in the plant growing industry.

The Georgia State Administration, through the Governor's Executive Secretary, expressed a desire to do everything possible to assist in any constructive program the Conference might suggest.

Charles G. Woodbury, Director of the Raw Products Bureau, represented the National Canners Association at the Conference and took part in the discussions.

silk the circles will remain the approximate size they are cut. Rulings should be applied after boiling but before cutting, and can be made with India ink, blue-black ink, or indelible pencil.

Silk bolting cloth discs can be bleached by soaking overnight in 3 per cent H₂O₂ and then washing them in water or by boiling in an alkaline H₂O₂ solution prepared by adding 10 ml. of 2.5 per cent NaOH and 5 ml. of 30 per cent H₂O₂ to a liter of water.

9. *Use of No. 100 sieve in Buchner funnel.* Where the use of a No. 100 sieve is specified for flith recovery by suction in a Buchner funnel, use can be made of a No. 100 sieve soldered to the base of a metal ring approximately 5 cm. high that will fit into the Buchner funnel.

State Association Officers

The following were elected officers of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., at its annual meeting in Buffalo, December 15: President, Peter J. Naeye, Marion, N. Y.; Vice-president, Stuart K. Farrar, Newark, N. Y.; Treasurer, Carlisle W. McLean, Westfield, N. Y.

At the annual meeting of the East Texas Canners Association, Inc. on December 16 at Tyler the following officers were elected: President, W. A. Dorman, Tyler; 1st Vice-president, Fred W. Graves, Jacksonville; 2nd Vice-president, C. W. Brodie, Carthage; Secretary-treasurer, Roy E. Smith, Tyler.

Stocks of Canned Corn

Civilian stocks of canned sweet corn in canners hands on December 1, 1944, are shown below as 8,007,058 actual cases equivalent to 7,495,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with December 1, 1943, civilian stocks of 11,221,000 cases, equivalent No. 2's, as reported to the Office of Price Administration.

TEXT OF AMENDMENT 18 TO SUPPLEMENT 7 TO FPR 1

Order Affects Grower-Processors of Minor Fruits and Vegetables

Amendment 18 to Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 1 was issued December 9 by the Office of Price Administration to establish a pricing method for certain minor fruits, berries, and vegetables canned by grower-processors and grower-owned cooperatives. The amendment also covers certain sales of tomato catsup. Official Text of the amendment follows:

Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation No. 1 is amended in the following respects:

1. The text beginning with the second undesignated paragraph immediately preceding paragraph (a) in section 6 is amended to read as follows:

To price items of products other than packed apples, applesauce, apple juice and sweet cider, by grower-processors (including grower-owned cooperatives), see paragraph (c), below.

To price items in certain container types and sizes, see paragraph (d) below.

To price items for which the maximum prices for the 1942 or 1943 pack were established by using competitors' maximum prices (except items sold by grower-processors), or by specific authorization, and to price all items that cannot otherwise be priced, see paragraph (g), below.

The processor shall figure a maximum price for each factory at which he processes the item being priced. (However, he may then elect to combine prices as provided in section 10(f).)

2. Paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of section 6 are redesignated (d), (e), (f) and (g), respectively, and a new paragraph (c) is added to read as follows:

(c) *Rule for pricing items of products other than packed apples, applesauce, apple juice and sweet cider, by grower-processors (including grower-owned cooperatives).* In general this paragraph applies to the pricing of items by grower-processors (including grower-owned cooperatives). However, it does not apply to the pricing of an item of packed apples, applesauce, apple juice or sweet cider by a grower-processor unless he is unable to figure a maximum price for it under paragraphs (a) and (e) (1). "Grower-processor" means a processor who grows all of the raw material he uses in making the product being priced.

For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, the grower-processor (including a grower-owned cooperative) shall figure his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, as follows. He shall:

(1) *Determine the base price.* First, the grower-processor shall figure his weighted average price per dozen con-

tainers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for the item being priced during the first sixty days after the beginning of the 1941 pack or other base period named at the beginning of this section for the particular product. (This average price will be called the "base price.") "Weighted average price" means the total gross sales dollars charged for the item during the base period divided by the number of dozens of containers or other units of that item sold. All sales made in the regular course of business during the base period shall be included, regardless of the date of delivery, except sales made to the armed forces of the United States. Sales contracts made at times other than during the base period shall not be included even though delivery was made during the base period.

(2) *Adjust the base price.* Next, the grower-processor shall multiply the base price by 1.10 for fruits other than maraschino cherries, glace cherries, Concord grape juice and Concord grape pulp, 1.10 for berries and 1.08 for vegetables other than sauerkraut.

(3) *Subtract the 1941 raw material cost.* Next, the grower-processor shall subtract the 1941 weighted average raw material cost of his most closely competitive processor who purchases the raw material for use in making the product, converted to units of the finished product by applying the grower-processor's own 1941 case (unit) yields and by adjusting for grade according to his customary practice. Where the 1944 weighted average raw material prices specified for the product in paragraph (a) (5) differ by State or area, the competitive processor shall be one whose customary receiving point (factory in the case of spinach in States other than California) is located in the same area as that of the grower-processor.

(4) *Add the 1944 raw material cost.* Next, the grower-processor shall add the 1944 weighted average raw material cost of the same competitive processor, converted to units of the finished product by applying the simple average of his own 1941 and 1943 case (unit) yields and by adjusting for grade according to his customary practice. (If he did not pack the product in 1943, he shall use the average of his 1941 and 1942 yields.)

(5) *Adjust for approved increases in wage rates.* Next, the grower-processor shall adjust for the increase in wage rates if he has incurred a wage rate increase approved by the War Labor Board or under the Fair Labor Standards Act and made effective after January 1, 1943. The adjustment is made by multiplying by the appropriate figure named in the table in paragraph (a) (2) above.

(6) *Subtract 2 per cent.* Next, the grower-processor shall subtract from the resulting figure 2 per cent of that figure.

(7) *Subtract any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product.* Finally, the grower-processor shall subtract the amount of any direct subsidy payable per unit of the finished product, as named in the table in paragraph (a) (6), above.

The resulting figure is the grower-processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

3. The redesignated paragraph (d) of section 6 is amended to read as follows:

(d) *Rule for pricing items in certain container types and sizes—(1) Metal containers.* If the processor cannot figure his maximum price under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) for an item packed in one of the following metal container sizes, his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, shall be:

(i) For No. 303 cans, 85% of what his maximum price per unit, f. o. b. shipping point, is or would be under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) for the item packed in No. 2 cans;

(ii) For No. 1 (picnic) cans, 70% of what his maximum price per unit, f. o. b. shipping point, is or would be under paragraph (a), (b) or (c), for the item packed in No. 2 cans;

(iii) For 8-ounce cans, 55% of what his maximum price per unit, f. o. b. shipping point, is or would be under paragraph (a), (b) or (c), for the item packed in No. 2 cans.

(2) *Glass containers.* If the processor cannot figure his maximum price under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) for an item packed in one of the glass container sizes listed below, his maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f. o. b. shipping point, for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, shall be 20 cents per dozen for packed fruits and berries, and 15 cents per dozen for packed vegetables, more than his maximum price is or would be under paragraph (a), (b) or (c), for the item packed in the equivalent can size.

CONTAINER EQUIVALENTS

Name	Dimension	Overflow capacity	
		Metal Ounces	Glass Ounces
No. 1 picnic.....	211 x 400.....	10.94	11½
No. 300.....	300 x 407.....	15.32	18½
No. 1 tall.....	301 x 411.....	16.70	17
No. 303.....	303 x 406.....	15.88	17
No. 2.....	307 x 409.....	20.55	22.75
No. 2½.....	401 x 411.....	29.70	26.375
No. 3 cyl.....	404 x 700.....	51.70	49

NOTE: When a processor is able to establish a maximum price under the provisions of this subparagraph (2), the procedure set forth in section 10 (a) is not applicable.

7. The redesignated paragraph (f) of section 6 is amended to read as follows:

(f) *Maximum prices in certain cases—(1) Tomato catsup packed in No. 10 cans.* For sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies,

the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit, f.o.b. shipping point, for any grade of tomato catsup packed in No. 10 cans shall be his maximum price per dozen 14-ounce bottles of the same grade (as figured under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) multiplied by 0.9 for factories located in Ohio and Indiana and by 0.5 for those located in all other States, or his maximum price for the item packed in No. 10 cans (as figured under paragraph (a), (b), or (c)), whichever is higher.

This amendment shall become effective as of November 17, 1944.

Grower-Processors Must Apply to OPA for Cranberry Ceilings

Provision has been made through the issuance of Amendment 19 to Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 1 for grower-processors to continue to apply to OPA's national office for ceiling prices on cranberry products, the Office of Price Administration announced December 16. This action is effective as of November 17, 1944.

This was the plan originally provided in Pricing Method No. 2 which was effective on November 17. On December 11 (OPA Press Release T-2825), it was announced that a pricing formula had been provided for grower-processors of minor packed fruits, berries and vegetables, including grower-owned cooperatives.

This pricing method permitted grower-owned cooperatives to use the raw material costs of their competitors in figuring their ceiling prices. In the case of cranberries, this resulted in inequities because nearly all cranberries are processed by grower-processor cooperatives. Competitors' costs for raw material proved inadequate for use in establishing cranberry ceiling prices for grower-processors, OPA said.

These prices authorized for cranberry products under Amendment 19 will be in line with the ceiling prices of commercial processors who will continue to price cranberry products under Pricing Method No. 2, OPA said.

Official text of Amendment 19 to Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 1 follows:

Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation No. 1 is amended in the following respects:

1. The fourth undesignated paragraph immediately following the list of packed vegetables at the beginning of section 6 is amended to read as follows:

To price items of products other than packed apples, applesauce, apple juice, sweet cider and cranberries, in sales by grower-processors (including grower-owned cooperatives), see paragraph (c) below.

2. The first paragraph of section 6 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) Rule for pricing items of products other than packed apples, applesauce, apple juice, sweet cider and cranberries, in sales by grower-processors (including grower-owned cooperatives). In general, this paragraph applies to the pricing of items in sales by grower-processors (including grower-owned cooperatives). However, it does not apply to the pricing of an item of packed apples, applesauce, apple juice or sweet cider, unless the grower-processor is unable to figure a maximum price for it under paragraphs (a) and (e) (1), nor does it apply to the pricing of an item of packed cranberries. "Grower-processor" means a processor who grows all of the raw material he uses in making the product being priced.

This amendment shall become effective as of November 17, 1944.

W. L. Erbach Dies

William L. Erbach, 76, general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Athens Canning Company, Athens, Wis., died December 14 at a Wausau hospital following an illness of about a year. Private funeral services were held at his residence in Athens, December 16.

Mr. Erbach had been manager of the Athens Canning Company since it was organized in 1924. He is survived by his widow, son and daughter.

Crops for Processing Reports

Estimates on the acreage, yield per acre, production, price per ton and value of 11 crops grown for commercial processing in 1944 have been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Total acreage in these crops in 1944 was 1,937,930, as compared with 1,926,180 acres in 1943, the record high of 1,968,050 in 1942, and the 1933-42 average of 1,894,000. The production in 1944 totaled 5,419,000 tons, as compared with 5,050,790 in 1943, 5,817,980 in 1942, and the 1933-42 average of 5,705,180.

The table that follows summarizes the figures on acreage, production (in short tons), and average farm price per ton for each of the crops listed:

Crop	Acreage		Production		Price per ton	
	1943 Acres	1944 Acres	1943 Tons	1944 Tons	1943	1944
Asparagus.....	40,400	45,930	44,040	53,740	\$151.30	\$153.30
Beans, lima.....	60,810	50,380	27,360	26,000	104.93	121.38
Beans, snap.....	161,370	147,720	263,800	214,000	93.69	93.37
Beets.....	18,100	19,840	139,400	184,800	20.76	20.54
Cabbage, kraut.....	13,860	17,360	107,400	108,000	21.89	14.24
Corn, sweet in husk.....	510,110	488,440	1,170,600	1,000,000	18.34	10.44
Cucumbers, pickle.....	84,900	98,230	150,190	177,140	39.17	45.42
Peas, green, shelled.....	433,280	434,950	407,030	372,160	80.29	83.53
Pimientos.....	8,800	6,480	3,570	8,400	30.06	55.08
Spinach.....	39,030	44,100	82,000	106,900	53.00	49.91
Tomatoes.....	555,430	575,500	2,660,900	3,168,400	26.28	27.14
Total.....	1,926,180	1,937,930	5,050,790	5,419,000	34.41	34.60

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in storage on December 1, 1944, totaled 294,309,000 pounds against 301,590,000 on November 1, 1944, and 238,306,000 on December 1, 1943, according to the War Food Administration. Frozen vegetable stocks on December 1, 1944, were 183,447,000 pounds against 186,984,000 on November 1, 1944, this year, and 195,500,000 on December 1, 1943. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

	Dec. 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
FROZEN FRUITS			
Apples.....	10,873	10,873	22,438
Blackberries.....	10,676	12,792	12,493
Cherries.....	22,818	41,704	41,181
Young, Logan—Boysen.....	4,651	9,199	9,591
Raspberries.....	17,803	14,627	14,800
Strawberries.....	26,370	22,488	22,970
Grapes.....	22,227	20,922	
Plums and prunes.....	15,343	14,595	
Peaches.....	36,481	34,253	
Fruit juices and purees.....	20,048	20,036	
*All other fruits.....	155,970	95,808	81,019
Total.....	238,306	301,590	294,309

	Dec. 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus.....	5,815	5,488	6,810
Beans, lima.....	11,710	13,384	13,643
Beans, snap.....	15,204	16,573	17,367
Broccoli.....	1,768	3,429	4,097
Cauliflower.....	1,786	2,594	
Corn, sweet.....	16,954	19,788	20,787
Peas, green.....	49,343	51,073	52,993
Spinach.....	11,365	11,350	15,404
Brussels sprouts.....	2,006	2,700	
Pumpkin and squash.....	6,627	7,887	
Baked beans.....	3,453	3,085	
Vegetable purees.....	531	620	
All other vegetables.....	83,450	51,487	34,701
Total.....	195,500	186,984	183,447

* Includes some fruits named above but reported as "miscellaneous."

Northwest Cannery to Meet

The Northwest Cannery Association will hold a business meeting January 18 and 19, at the Gearhart Hotel, Gearhart, Ore. The regular annual convention of the Association, originally scheduled for approximately the same dates, has been cancelled.

Citrus Committees Meet with WFA; Discuss Subsidy Plans

At a meeting of the Fresh and Processed Citrus Fruit Industry Advisory Committees, called by the War Food Administration in Washington, D. C., recently, consideration was given to a request by Texas members of the committee that the grower price for grapefruit for canning announced November 10 be increased.

WFA officials said, however, that such an increase could not be justified in view of the present indication of available supplies of citrus fruits and the prospective movement of citrus fruits in the fresh form. It was pointed out that the prospective production of Texas grapefruit was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, as of December 1, at 20,150,000 boxes compared

with a production of only slightly more than 17,500,000 boxes in the 1942-43 and 1943-44 seasons.

For this reason the subsidy program for canned grapefruit juice for Texas is being developed on the basis of the average grower price paid by canners, but not to exceed \$25.00 per ton "on-tree" basis.

It was also pointed out that a previous announcement had been made that grapefruit juice produced from fruit delivered on a provisional or conditional contract after November 10 would not be eligible for subsidy payments unless approval is given by WFA.

WPB Lifts Restrictions on Rotenone for Insecticides

To provide for more efficient utilization of the available supplies of rotenone, the War Production Board has announced that restrictions would not be placed on the permissible rotenone content of insecticides for the coming agricultural season.

This policy, adopted jointly with the War Food Administration, is intended to enable manufacturers to offer finished insecticides having a rotenone content that they find necessary to obtain adequate crop protection, the Chemicals Bureau of WPB explained.

The War Production Board emphasized that this in no way implies that greater quantities of rotenone-containing materials will be available for agricultural use next year. Rotenone receipts in 1945 will be approximately the same as those in 1944, and no liberalization of controls is expected until sources of material located in the Pacific areas are once more made available for domestic use, WPB said.

Owing to heavy insect infestations late in the current growing season, the inventories in the hands of distributors and dealers are low as compared with inventories during the same period last year, WPB pointed out.

Since WFA has requested that the

same agricultural uses for rotenone insecticides be permitted for next year, WPB suggested that the same labeling be used for insecticides manufactured for agricultural uses in 1945. The labels should contain, however, only those permitted uses for which the particular product is suitable.

WFA Canned Food Purchases Listed for 11-Month Period

The cost of canned foods purchased by the War Food Administration for Lend-lease, Territorial emergency, Red Cross, and other purposes during the period January 1 to December 1, 1944, totaled \$326,000,001. From a statement of these purchases the following table has been compiled showing the quantities and the f.o.b. cost of the canned food products bought during the 11-month period:

Products	Quantity	Cost
Canned fruits:		
Apricots (pie pack)...	360,199	\$1,768,847
Apricots (syrup pack)...	470,346	2,072,131
Blueberries.....	2,000	9,600
Cherries, sweet.....	1,867	8,304
Figs.....	90,946	310,372
Fruit cocktail.....	50,308	348,330
Grapefruit segments.....	122,987	433,291
Peaches (pie pack).....	191,155	717,830
Peaches (syrup pack).....	1,111,368	4,623,510
Pears (pie pack).....	616	2,159
Pears (syrup pack).....	199,322	1,031,106
Pineapple.....	899,990	3,093,945
Prunes (syrup pack).....	64,440	250,803
Canned vegetables:		
Asparagus.....	1,738	10,841
Beans, green.....	1,012,122	2,910,732
Beets.....	365,389	857,141
Carrots.....	253,337	506,074
Peas.....	435,542	1,607,400
Pumpkin.....	16,448	35,908
Sauerkraut.....	905	1,445
Spinach.....	208,875	546,051
Tomato paste.....	384,994	2,186,530
Tomato puree.....	98,900	284,408
Tomatoes.....	800,286	2,329,650
Canned juices:		
Grapefruit.....	630,158	1,696,063
Pineapple.....	12,000	42,227
Tomato.....	92,145	176,302
Canned fish:		
Herring.....	75,659	370,812
Mackerel.....	482,186	2,831,234
Pilchards.....	1,599,775	6,064,654
Salmon.....	3,008,739	29,954,242
Sardines.....	1,478,460	6,090,435
Shrimp.....	8,986	102,324
Squid.....	40,548	189,763
Tuna and tuna-like fish.....	1,358	27,093
Miscellaneous:		
Baby foods.....	5,236	1,813
Soups.....	49,171	249,638
Milk:		
Condensed.....	1,517,814	9,859,551
Evaporated.....	12,757,091	50,632,150
Canned meat:		
Beef.....	43,680,757	15,555,611
Meat food products and rationals.....	6,557,918	2,101,937
Pork.....	449,520,632	164,640,132
Vienna sausage and potted meat.....	23,927,301	9,032,043
Canned poultry:		
Chicken.....	315,422	386,734
Turkey.....	283,076	326,332

Stocks of Canned Peas

The total civilian stocks of canned peas on December 1, 1944, are shown below as 4,843,457 actual cases, equivalent 4,921,000 cases basis No. 2's. Shipments during the month of November, 1944, were 1,901,067 actual cases, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with December 1, 1943, civilian stocks of 9,523,000 cases, equivalent No. 2's, and shipments during the month of November 1943, of 2,375,000 cases, equivalent No. 2's, as reported to the Office of Price Administration.

The civilian supply of canned peas from the 1944 pack is estimated at 17,800,000 cases, equivalent No. 2's, compared with the civilian supply from the 1943 pack of 28,400,000 cases.

The report shown below lists actual cases and is based on reports from canners covering about 88 per cent of stocks, together with estimates for those not reporting. Stocks of Alaskas in Middle Atlantic States are larger than reported for November 1, hence minus shipments are shown.

	Civilian Stocks November 1, 1944	Civilian Stocks December 1, 1944	Civilian Shipments during November, 1944
N. Y. and Me.:			
Alaskas.....	1,580	1,580
Sweets.....	619,347	437,276	182,071
Mid-Atlantic:			
Alaskas.....	152,525	203,701	-51,176
Sweets.....	63,959	36,405	27,554
Mid-West:			
Alaskas.....	1,629,404	1,060,125	569,279
Sweets.....	1,869,513	1,259,960	599,553
Western:			
Alaskas.....	226,388	152,670	73,718
Sweets.....	2,190,399	1,693,320	497,079
Total U. S.:			
Alaskas.....	2,011,906	1,416,496	595,410
Sweets.....	4,733,218	3,426,961	1,306,267